HUBILIATING, OPPRESSIVE AND CRUEL. A few days since the APPEAL said that the conditions imposed on the south by the Radicals were "humiliating, oppressive and cruel." The Grenada (Miss.) Republican, a paper edited with decency and ability, takes issue with us and would have the country believe that the Radicals, instead of being wolves in the southern sheep-fold, have been faithful shepherds, tenderly and affectionately protecting their defenseless flock. The patriotic addresses delivered at the recent pelebration in the northern States shows that the hatred and passions born in war are like volcanoes burnt out. Everywhere patriots are striving to plant by these exhausted craters a few of those charities which induce us to look with ludulgence on the opinions of others, and with less overweening confidence in our own, The embers of sectional hatred are exthe Grenada Republican is said in our the south has not been forced oppressive and cruel," is a new position for even a Republican paper to assume. This fact has often been conceded, but justified on account of the "rebellious" spirit in the south. The haughtlest nations of Europe, to save their capitals from pillage and their people from the last horrers of war, have submitted to insulting and degrading terms, which no generous foe should have imposed; but, alas-væ victis! But the bitterest cup ever drained by a brave people was that which the Radicals have been forcing the south to drink for ten years. Cruelty-cold, heartless, pitiless cruelty -has been the rule of Radicalism. The southern States have been made such exact imitators of Pandemonium that it seemed doubtful which Lucifer was in Orcus or roling in the south. The negroes were enfranchised and the certainly some humiliation, oppression and cruelty in permitting the carpetbaggers to plunder the disfranchised white tax-payers. Ireland, Poland and Hungary, in all their woes, and with all the sympathy lavished upon them by the American people, ing, oppressive and cruel terms" imposed on the south. All the angers tions, proscriptions, disfranchisements and reconstructions, a general amnesty without any exceptions had been proclaimed. But the Radicals preferred to follow the rash counsels of their of their leaders, and sowed the seeds of hatred while plundering and oppressing the people. The whole southern population was driven to bay, and States which assisted to make the constitution were demolished at the flat of a Radical

sectional congress. There is certainly humiliation, oppression and cruelty in permitting robbers to bankrupt the and sectional hate may blind the outrages which its party has imbegin to say that there is humiliation and cruelty in robbing sovereign States military rule for reconstruction. If the Republican will recapitulate the past ten years, it will find that its party has overthrown Louisiana by the bayonet, and placed a man as governor of that State who was elected, if at all, according to their own statements, by fraud. It has decided one election, for governor in Arkansas, by the voice of the President, and the same voice was ready to overthrow a constitution, regular in its parts, and republican in its form. It has, by its bayonet, displaced one sheriff at Vicksburg and substituted another. It has, by its army, intimidated the large and intelligent white element in the south, and has made that element subordinate to the negro and the plundering carpetbagger. It has appointed men United States marshals in those States of pliable consciences and lawless in despotism, whose only ambitions are to serve their party and accumulate wealth. It has kept in each of the southern States an army of deputy United States marshals, men of infamous characters, to vex and annoy those people by illegal and offensive acts. It has appointed to the judgeships in those States partisans of the most unscrupulous characters, whose ermine has in many instances been blackened by suspicious acts. It has kept members in congress from some of the districts in those States by its majorities who were discarded by the people, black and white. It has sent its favorites and tools south with special permit to become enriched from the "widow's mite" and the honest man's toil. It has arrayed, by special legislation and peculiar privileges, the colored element against the white, keeping the the hopeful farmer, as it fell in gentle electors divided on the "color line" for political purposes. It has made the threatened to defeat the purposes and customhouses in the south legislative halls and threatening arsenals. It has lodge. Looking forward to the apencouraged unscrupulous military officers of the government to seek by force its appropriate celebration, and calling positions of profit and trust over those people in those States. It has removed from the south officers of the army who have spoken words of peace and hindness to the people. It has suspended in levery arrangement for an open great writ of right for the poor and op-

cents a barrel, which is about twenty cents a bushel. It will be remembered that during the past winter, when coal that during the past winter, when coal tural tapestry, reflecting the varied col-

the oppressor from their necks.

Memphis at any time. We believe Memphie. Let us be thankful.

CALIFORNIA.

Through the Gelden Gate to the Pacific on the Way to San Pedro-What Is seen by the Way.

From an Occasional Correspondent. San Pedro, Cal., April 2, 1875.—We left the golden city of San Francisco on tinguished in our own bosom, after hav- board the Pacific mail steamship Oriing felt intensely their burning heat. And what we have to say in reply to hundred passengers for different ports on the Pacific coast. When we pass out of the Grenstis Republican is said in our own defense, and with no desire to add fuel to an expiring fisme. That the south has not been forced too, we are in view of the celebrated Seal rock, which can be seen in passing, to submit to terms "humilisting, an hundreds of these monster seals, or sea-lions, scrambling upon the rocks and plunging into the ocean, hallowing, "Yoi-hoi, yoi-hol, yoi." About five hundred yards from these rocks is the Cliff house, on a projecting cliff two hundred feet high, built there for visitors to ride out from the city and see the lions, etc. We are now fairly out on the Pacific, with a heavy head wind that reduces our speed from ten to seven miles per hour, all day and all night, until after passing Point Conception, and at night we were in the port of Santa Barbara, where many of the passengers got off and many got on. The captain of the ship told his passengers that they would have two hours to stop, and if any of them wished to go off there he would give the signal twenty minutes before starting, so that they might have time to come on board. Quite a number of our party trotted up town and saw the city of Santa Barbara by gas light, and enjoyed that fine atmosphere that so much is said about, and not to be found north of Santa Barbara. The whites disfranchised, and there was signal given, all on board and under weigh for San Pedro. At nine o'clock next morning we reached San Pedro, where most of the passengers got off for Los Angeles. From this port we were carried by the lighter six miles to Wilmington, where we connect with the Los Angeles railroad for Los Angeles, and all other points in Southern California. The railroad company is buildwere never subjected to the "humiliat- log a wharf to extend out to San Pedro, and is deepening the channel and carrying on extensive harbor improvements posed on the south. All the angers which will let ships come to the main born of the war would have died out in landing. When done as it is now it six months, if in the place of persecu- costs the passengers one dollar and a half each by the lighter from San Pedro Wilmington.

HOT SPBINGS.

visious-6ld John Ayer, of Chicago-Morton's Sud-Hole-Etc., Etc.

From an Occasional Correspondent.] HOT SPRINGS, ARK., April 26, 1875 ince my last, several arrivals from occurred in this valley; among others, John Gunn, Esq., of the firm of Cubbins & Gunn, arrived with his wife. He returns to-morrow, leavsouthern States. Party prejudice ing his afflicted lady in the hands of Dr. A. K. Taylor, who assured her of a and sectional hate may blind the eyes of the Grenada Republican to in every portion of the town, and busithe outrages which its party has imposed upon the south. But the people begin to say that there is humiliation in daily; beef is generally poor, but all the hotels set very good tables, pro-visions of all sorts being imported from of their rights and placing them under military rule for reconstruction. If the has been quite cold and disagreeable the last week, and a good warm fire feels very agreeable. Strangers are pouring in from everywhere, and cripples of all sorts can be seen plodding, their way to the different bath-houses at all hours of the day and night. One remarkable fact I notice, to-wit: there is not a single "rat" to be seen in Hot Springs, insequently poor John Chinaman would be in a bad box should he come this valley. The APPEAL comes to regularly the day after its publication. All hall its arrival with joy, as it brings not only news from the Bluff City, but from all parts of the world; and the best part of it is, that it has no "Beecherism" in it to worry its readers. Old John Ayer, of Chicago, is among the late arrivals here. among the late arrivals here. He made diligent inquiries about his friends in Memphis from the sojourners here of the Buff City—especially about his old friend, Colonel P. C. Bethel. His coun-tenance brightened when told that the entleman and family were well as usul, and caused him to donate a twenty-ollar bill to the first clergyman that pproached him on the subject of buildg an Episcopal church. Yesterday I sited what is termed the "mud-hole" n the mountain side, where they tell e Senstor Morton, of Indiana, bathed is rheumatic limbs while here last seaon. They tell me he came here on crutches, but threw them away after he was here two months. Similar cures are reported by those whose veracity cannot be questioned, and the world will have to acknowledge to wonderful influences of the waters of Hot Springs.

MISSISSIPPL

The Picate of the Friends of Temper ance near Grenada-Weather and Crops.

From an Occasional Correspondent.] GRENADA, April 26.-However grate ful to the thirsty and uncrusted soil, or drops in the parched bossom of mother earth, the rain to-day for a time plans of the Odd-Fellows of Grenada proaching anniversary of this noble order, the brothers had resolved upon to their assistance the large and flourishing council of Friends of Temperance, had selected the beautiful and romantic pressed. It has enacted harsh and severe laws against depressed people since the close of the war. It has attempted by every possible means to enforce social as well as political equality.

If has the Endered of arrangemus decided to enter Mozart hall for the days festivities. By noon the large and capacious hall was in readiness. Preceded by Grenada's brass band, the lodge of Odd-Fellows marched from their hall, and spread their camps beneath their hall, and spread their camps beneath among the races. It has, by Federal this sheltering roof. They were quickly legislation and by the use of the Joined by the Friends of Temperance in full array, when the votaries of terpsi-chore, led by music's sweetest strain, took army, absorbed and destroyed the reserved rights of the States position, and now the fairy scene of enand centralized the power in the general chanted beauty flashed upon and engovernment. It has, by ways, unknown to the constitution, made those States for all political purposes appendages to the government, giving them in form only the privileges of State, but denying to them the right of freemen. These glistened the beautiful badge of their are some of the "humiliating, oppressthe principles of faith, temperance and ive and cruel" terms which the Radi-cals have imposed upon the south. But pattered upon the house-top and ran the people are enduring these wrongs rivulets in the street, still the dance prowith patience, because they see that the north is determined to lift the heel of with nature's true and lofty aspiration, while every eye and step quick-ened in that mystic band. WE understand that coal is now sell-ing in this city at forty and forty-five proceed in graceful marches to the din-

was selling in this city at seventy and ors of the rainbow, and pervading the seventy-five cents a barrel, or thirty atmosphere with their fragrant breath. The tables, richly laden and gracefully cents a bushel, the Appeal, editorially and through its correspondence, was calling attention to the fact that coal was selling in Nashville and at Cairo, only a dark oblivion, and the pleasure of this hour will never be forgotten. The few miles above this place, on the river, sumptuous repast being fully discussed, at from fifteen to twenty cents a bushel. We could not see any good reason for the direction of Professor Armstead, this difference between the places. Now the council formed the "circle of friendthis difference between the places. Now the price is reduced to twenty cents a bushel. How long will this continue? snip" around Charles H. Allen, who, thereupon, addressed the audience on the growth and prosperity of Grenada We are gratified to learn that arrange- council, and the advantage of temperments are being made to secure chesp coal in this city winter and summer. and summer. Summer and summer and summer and summer. Forty-five or fifty cents a barrel is as propriate and interesting account of the nuch as coal should ever be sold for in | prosperity and importance of Odd-Fellowship in the United States, by Mr. Melton, noble grand. Upon conclusion high-priced coal will no more be sold in of this feature of the day, the dance resumed, continuing during the entire evening, when all repaired to their homes, and, we doubt not, by nine o'clock, were enjoying the repose of blissful, halmny sleep. The celebration WAS & SUCCESS.

STATE LAWS.

at said lease saall be condition

dears and keeping, and the return to

ful care and Reeping, and the return to the state, on the expiration thereof, of all the machinery, attachments, buildings and furniture belonging to the Penitentiary in like good condition and repair as the same may then be in, but said lessee or lessees shall not be limble for loss or destruction by fire or other unavoidable accidents.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That such lease shall be conditioned that in case she

lease shall be conditioned that in case sur-lesses or lessess shall at any time wifully feath, we lost or retuse to perform any of the duties or obligations required of him or them, under his or their said lease, and continue to lo so thirty days after official notice from the

uperintendent and Juspectors, the Governor ud Inspectors may declare said lease at an nul, and re-unter and resume the said Peni-entiary and the custody and control of the

ientiary and the custody and control of the convicts, and the same re-lease, as herein provided, just as though no previous lease had been made; and said lease shal be conditioned that the State reserve the right to classify the prisoners into such classes as the Superintendent and Inspectors may deem best considering the nature of crime, age and moral condition of the convict; and said officers may adopt such just and proper rules in regard to said convicts, regarding their improvement and reformation generally, in morals and reformation; Provided, said regu-

regard to said convicts, regarding their improvement and reformation; Provided, said regulations shall not interfere with the safe keeping of said convicts; and for any loss or damage the State may sustain, occause of such failure, neglect or refusal on the part of the lessee or lessees, a recovery may be had on his or their bond hereinbefore required, in any of the coarts of the state having jurisdiction of the amount, and the said lease shall be conditioned that the same shall be forfeited in case the lesses or lessees, or any agent of him or them, shall knowingly and wifully treat or allow the prisoners or convicts to be treated craelly and inhumanly.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor, prior to the making of said lease, shall direct the Secretary of State to advertise, for thirty days, in three or more of the newspapers of the State, having the largest circulation, for sealed proposals for the taking of said lease, which said proposals shall be fied with the said Secretary of State, and by him opened in the presence of the Governor and inspectors, or any two of the latter, in conjunction with the Governor, and the proposal for the payment of highest rental or hire, on the best terms and conditions, guaranteed by solvent surelies, in bonds in the pennity of \$100,000, shall be accepted, if satis-

f the prison.

Section 7. Be it further enacted. That in naking said lease it shall be stipulated but the hire or rental to be paid the State mail be estimated on the basis of an average said the private for service or hire.

nd in case of increase or decrease in said

umber, for a corresponding increase or de-rease in said rental to be paid the State.

om and after its passage. Passed March 22, 1875.

LEWIS BOND,

Speaker House of Representatives THOMAS H. PAINE,

demeanors to work out the costs of the conviction.

ection 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, Tha sections 3271 and 5272 of the Code, and an act passed March 21, 1899, chapter 190 of the acts of 1859 and 1860, amending said section 5371, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that hereafter every person convicted of a misdeweanor who falls to pay or satisfactority secure the fine and costs adjudged against him, or her, shall be sentenced to be confined, and shall be confined in the county worknows after the term of his or her imprisonment, if any beacapiesed until he work can his fine and costs, including all janiers fees accruing before and feer conviction, and down to final discharge.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That any county having no workhouse of its own, may through its chairman, by direction of its Quarterly court, contract with any other county in the State for the custody and employment of its missiemeanor convicts and

ployment of its missiemeanor convicts and the workhouse of the county with which con-tract shall be made, is hereby made during such contract, the workhouse of such county section 8. Be it further enacted, That any ounty not having a workhouse, shall, arough its Quarterly Court declare its jail to through its Quarterly Court declars its fall to be the county workhouse and in such cases have all the benefit of all laws providing for workhouses; provided that any municipality is hereby granted all the rights, powers and privileges granted in this act to the several counties of this State with its own or any other county; provided, however, the common jatisshall not be used for the purpose accressed, if the realth of prisoners confined therein be injured thereby, or if the capacity of the jail be insufficient for their comfort and accommodation. nd accommodation. Section 4. Be it further enacted, That every Section 4. Be it further enseted, That every person confined in a workhouse for falling to pay or secure his or her fine and costs, or costs only, as the case may be, shall be credited at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, in addition to the Jalier's fees, and no person shall be discharged from the workhouse before said fine and costs, or costs only, as the case may be, and the costs of all necessry clothing provided, have been fully paid as aforesaid, or, the county Judge so orders; provided, however, that no person shall be so discharged except upon certificate of a physician that such person is physically unable to labor.

section 5. Be it further enacted, That any Section 5. Be it further enacted, That any person confined in the workhouse, may be compelled to work outside of the same, on streets, alleys, roads, public grounds, buildings and bridges, or in any other marner inside or outside of said workhouse may nirect, and that such superintendent may make contracts to perform any manual labor for private persons or corporations, at a price to be agreed on, the said convicts, ouring the performance of said labor, to remain under the control and supervision of said superintendent, and such persons shall be secured so as to prevent escape while working outside of the workhouse; and also may be corrected and punished in a reasonable manner, if such the workhouse; and also may be corrected and punished in a reasonabl manner, if such person refuse to work as ordered, or be guilty of gross violation of duty or good order, and it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, not exceeding fitty dollars, for any person wifully to illureat, insuit or annoy any convict; provided that the respective County Courts shall determine the character of employment to which convicts shall be put, and the superintendent shall not put convicts to a business forbidden by said Court.

Section 6. Be it further smacted, That any person may, with the consent of the convict

ployment to which convicts shall be put convicts to a business forbidden by said Court.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That any person may, with the consent of the convict and superintendent, ball any misdemeanor convict by entering into a recognizance or bond with penalty and security, to be approved by the Court trying said convict, or by said chairman or coanty judge, payable to the State, and conditioned to pay the fine and costs, or costs only if there be no fine, to the county trustee within eight months, and on such recognizance being entered into or bond given, the said convict shall be the duty of the superintendent to see that convicts in the employment or control of ballees be treated without cruelty, and in accordance with the dictates of humannity.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That if any misdemeanor convict shall escape or testuse to work, and superintendent to ballee shall have the right to arrest such convict in person, or through any sheriff or constable, anywhere in the State; and such convict when arrested, shall be delivered to the superintendent and further compelled to work out all the costs incurred in making his arrest. Section 8. Be it further enacted, That any misdemean or convict balled as aforceald, shall be credited with forty cents per day for each day said balled convict has been in his hands, the balled may surrender such convict and be discharged from all unther liability. Said costs to be taxed by County Court or County Judge.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That in case said ballee falls to pay said costs, or fine and costs, according to his obligation, then shall said Chairman or County Judge, in the name of the State for the use of his county, proceed aga nests ad defaulting b fice and his sureties by motion, before any court having jurisdiction of the amount of the penalty. Section 19. Be it further enacted, That the Quarterly Court shall be paid into the county shall pay all the costs in misdemeanor cases as now; and the net proceeds of their labor, and in all

reasury.
Section Pt. Be it further enacted, That in case the Quarterly Court fall to elect said superintendent that then shall the county jaffer be superintendent ex officio, and such jailer's bond shall be held to cover and contain said conditions prescribed in said superintendent's bond.

Section 13. Be it further enacted, That every person sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail shall be compelled to work in the county workhouse as other misdemeanor convicts, unless he give bond with good security to be approved by the jailer, and payable to the State of Tennessee, conditioned to pay the jailer's fees and all other costs and expenses incident to his imprisonment in the ailer's bond shall be held to cov r

pay the Jailer's fees and all other costs and expenses incident to his imprisonment in the county Jail; and where the Jailer takes such honds the county shall be released thereby from all liability for said fees, costs and expenses. The Jailer may take judgment on said bond summarily by motion in the name of the State for his use, and the property of the makers of said bonds shall be liable to execution in favor of the Jailer, as in other criminal cases.

Section 14. Be it further enacted. That sections I7th, 17th and 17th of the Code be so amended that confinement at hard labor in the county workhouse, as herein provided for misdemeanor convicts, shall be substituted for confinement in the county jail, as prescribed in said sections.

Section 16. Be it further enacted. That the

cribed in said sections. Section 15. Be it further enacted, That the Section 15. Be it further enacted, That the chairman or county Judge, by authority of the Quarterly County Count, may hire out any or all of its misdemeanor convicts. In the same manner, and subject to the same rules and conditions herein presented for bailing convicts, and the person or persons to whom said convicts shall be hired shall have all the rights, powers and privileges, and he subject to all the restrictions, daties and disblitties herein given to and imposed on said country and superintendent.

Beautiful the country County Counts are hereby vested with a 1 power and jurisdiction necessary to fully carry out this act; and may purvested with a | power and jurisdiction neces-sary to fully carry out this act; and may pur-chase and lease all necessary property, real and personal, for said workhouse, and may make and enforce all rules and regulations necessary for the safe keeping and economic employment of said convicts, and may re-move said superintendent and elect another whenever deemed proper; and may establish a reformatory department in connection with the workhouse, for the confinement and em-ployment of juvenile convicts and juvenile vagrants.

ployment of Juvenile convicts and Juvenile vagrants.
Section 17. Be it further enacted. A certified copy of the sentence of each convict shall be delivered to the superintendent, and registered in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. And it shall be his duty upon the reception of any convict, to take his name, height, age, complexion, color of the mair and eyes, and enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Section 18. Be it further enacted, That all persons sentenced under the provisions of Section 18. Be it further enacted, That all persons sentenced under the provisions of this act shall be kept at continuous hard labor during the day, except while eating or preparing their food; and so communication shall be allowed between them and any other person, and all intercourse between themeselves shall, as far as practicable, be prevented. The insie and lemale convicts shall be kept separate and apart, and no communication shall be had between them.

Section 19. Be it further enacted, The County Courts are suthorized to employ as many overseers of convicts as may be necessary to insure their safe keeping and the faithful performance of their labor. And they are authorized to give said overseer such compensation as they may think just. But no overseer

shall be employed unless the duties devolv-ing upon the superintendent are more than he can perform. And if any everseer be em-ployed, the superintendent shall have the general direction and control of such over-seer; and the County Court may, for suf-ficient cause, dismiss each and every over-seer thus employed. seer thus employed.
Passed March 22, 1875.
LEWIS BOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. PAINE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved March 23, 1875.
JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

tion as they may think just. But no over shall be employed unless the duties dev

STATE LAWS. AN ACT to provide for the management and I to provide for the management the lease of the Penitentiary. In I. Re it enacted by the General As-of the State of Tennesses, That to pro-

sembly of the State of Tennesses. That to provide for the re-lease of the State Penitentiary on the expiration of the pre-ent lease, on the first day of December, A. D. 1875, it shall be the duty of the Governor, in conjunction with the inspictors of the Penitentiary, to lease the Penitentiary and the labor of all the convicts that may then be, or that may thereafter be confined in said prison, for a term of five years then next thereafter ensuing.

Section 2. He if further enacted. That such lease shall be gonditioned: that the lease or leases shall be gonditioned: that the lease or leases shall treat the convicts with humanity, conforming to such rules, by-laws and regulations as may be established by the inspectors appointed under the act of 5th of February, 1876, entitled "An act for the management of the Penitentiary," and work the aid convicts averaging ten hours each day; and that said leases or lesses shall have no claims for damages or deductions against the State because of the exercise of the pardoning power by the Governor, or in case of any change in the criminal laws of the land, nor because of the stekness or escape of convicts, or other unavoldable accidents; but in case of any change in the criminal laws of the land, nor because of the stekness or escape of convicts, or other unavoldable accidents; but in case of any change in the criminal laws of the land, nor because of the stekness or escape of convicts, or other unavoldable accidents; but in case of any change in the criminal laws of the hand, nor because of the stekness or lesses allowed to remove all convicts from the main to the branch prisons and work them there; and that said lesses or lesses shall give bond with approved security that he or they will faithfully pay into the State Treasury, quarterly, the price agreed upon for said labor and the rental of said Penitentiary and that the amount of said hire and rental shall not be less than a sum smilleient to sustain the Penitentiary and asvetue State or the avertain or headed in the st

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OF THE

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

posai for the payment of highest rental or bire, on the best terms and conditions guaranteed by solvent sureties, in bonds in the pennity of \$100,000, shall be accepted, if satisfactory to the Governor and Inspectors. In case no proposal shall be satisfactory, the Governor is authorized to extend the lease with the present lessees for a period not exceeding eight months; Provided, however, that the rights of the present lessees are secured in the last clause of their lesse contract, made and entered into with the State on the 17th of November, 1871, shall be observed and their rights thereunder secured.

Section 3. Be it further epacted, That, to en able parties to prepare therefor, the said lease shall be advartised and let welve months prior to the expiration of the present lesse shall be advartised and let welve months prior to the expiration of the present lesse shall be advartised and let welve months prior to the expiration of the present lesse shall provide for a strict compliance with his or their contract on the part of orty the lessee or lessees, and shall also provide for the proper disciplining and faithful working of the convicts by the proper efficers of the prison.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That in sophical, Beligious, ordinary news. and all other matters of interest to and Merchant

TERMS: Weekly (postage free)

Approved March 24, 1875.

JAMES D. FORTER, Governor. Weekly (for Clubs of Five or more post-AN ACT to change the time of holding the Chancery and Circuit Courts in Warren county, and Chancery Court of Van Buren Daily (six papers). Section I. Se it enacted by the General As--THE-

county.
Section 1. Se it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Fennessee, That hereafter the Chancery Court of Warren county shall be held at the Courthouse in McMinnville, Tennessee, on the first Mondays in May and November of each year, Instead of the first Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November, as how provided by law, and the Circuit Court of Warren county shall be held the Tuesday after the fourth Monday of January, May and September, and that all civil process heretofore saued or hereafter issued shall be returnable to Tuesdays instead of Mondays as heretofore Section 2. Be it further enacted, That hereafter the chancery Court of Van Buren sounty shall be occard and held by the Circuit Judge of the sixth Judicial circuit on third Mondays in April, August and December in each year, instead of being held by the Chancellor of the fifth division on the first Thursdays after the instMondays in May and first Thursdays after the first Mondays in November in each year, and all process shall be issued returnable to the terms of holding said Circuit Courts of said county, third Mondays in April, August and December.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all process issued in said Chancery Court before the passage of this act returnable to next May term of said Court, is hereby made returnable and to be treated as returnable to the ble and to be treated as returnable to the

turnanie and to be treated as returnable to the third Monday in April, 1875.

Section 2. Be it further 'enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public weifare requiring it.

Passed March 11, 1875.

LEWIS BOND.

Speaker of the House of Revises that item. Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS H. PAINE, Speaker of the Sena; e. Approved March 15, 1875.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.
I certify that the foregoing is a true cope of
an act of the Tennessee General Assembly,
the original of which is now on file in my
office.



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COSTAINS A

Well-Digested Summary

oumber, for a corresponding increase or decrease in said remail to be paid the State. Section 8. Be it further enacted. That prior to the expiration of the present lease, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent and Inspectors of Prisons to take inventories and descriptive schedules, with values attached of the property, engines, machinery, fixtures, tackle, bands, tools, implements, patterns, etc., furniture, deskis, scales, slevators, etc., the same as was done on the making of the said lease, and the same received from present leases, and the same received from present leases, and the same received from present leases, and turn over to their successors as herein provided; and which said schedule shall be preserved, and the said lease hereunder to be made, shall be so conditioned that the lease, be required to return to the State articles of the same description and value as the various articles by them received from the State as provided in the present lease. Such description and value to be ascertained by said schedules and inventories. Section 2. be it further enacted, That said lease or leases shall submit blennially, under oath, the number of escaped convicts and the particular facts and circumstances attending the escape of each convict. Section 10. Be it further enacted, That the public welfare requiring it, this act take effect from and after its passage. Passed March 22, 1875.

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Dissolution. The partnership berein

April 2, 1875. FRANG WAST.

D fore existing between the under under the firm name of Wait & Lewis, day dissolved by mutual consent. Free

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tenera. Commission Ferrica to No. 10 Jefferson Street Gup. Commercial Hetal Masserie, Torig

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDE AS. Sisvissippi and Tennesson Salirand Co. THE last annual convention of the stock-holders of the Massissippi and Tennossee Railroad Company, adjourned to meet at the office of the Company, in this city, we thereday, May 5, 1875 S. H. LAME, S. C.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1849. IMPROVED

MERCANTILE ASENCY. MR. W. MAESHALL is appointed Superin

endent of our branch office in this enty.

Memphis, 27th April, 1875.

J. M. BRADSTIKESTA SON. 6g Dr. B.'s "Trentise on Special Discases.

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JNO, C. LEWIS,

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-DEALER IN-

TO CONTRACTORS. JACKSON, TENN, April 16, 1816. PROPOSALS are invited up to the 19th of May, 1875, by the New Orleans, st. tonic and Chicago railroad company, to farnish J. G. Mann, Superintendent, Jackson, Tennessee, on and a ter April 25, 1875.

All further information required concerning the time and method of payments will be
furnished on application to Captain J. G.
Mann, or to myself, at Holly Springs, Mississlept. The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

A. M. WESS,

aplis

Second Vice-President

Fine Saloon at Auction,

ap25 A. M. STOD: ARD, Auction

INSURANCE COMPANY.

March Z., 1875, held at the office of the Company, this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve the easiling rear: Thes. H., Allen, H., M. Neety, L. B. Sugge, H. R. Howell, A. D. Gwynne, J. S. Day and W. S. Bruce.

THOS. H. ALLEN, President, S. B., CLARKE, Secretary. PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mareh 23, 1875, At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held to day, Thes. H. Allen was elected President, S. R. Clarke Secretary, and John F. Wilkerson Assisant Secretary. Statement of the Condition of the PEGE NIX INSURANCE CO. OF MEMPHIS Barch 23, 1875.

Capital stock..... \$22N,123 % ASSETS. Rills receivable..... Demand loans Stocks owned by the Com 3.568 (E ash on hand and in bank. Premiums uncollected Other debts due the Comp'y Office furniture and safe

LIABILITIES. osses, adjusted and unadjusted... ther indebtedness. None, THOS. H. ALLEN, President S. B. CLARKE, Secretary mile TEXAS LAND

MEMPHIS&CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1875 Mail train leaves daily at Mail train leaves daily at 12:30 p.m. Express train leaves daily teacept Saturdays).

Somerville Accommodation leaves daily (except Sundays). Somerville Accommodation leaves
daily (except Sundays).

Grand Junction Accommodation
leaves daily (except Sunday).

Express train arrives daily.

Express train arrives daily (except
Mondays).

Somerville Accommodation strives
daily (except Sundays).

Grand Junction Accommodation strives
daily (except Sundays).

Grand Junction Accommodation strives
daily (except Sundays).

Somerville Accommodation strives
daily (except Sundays).

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daily (except Sundays).

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daily (except Sundays).

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